

REVISION RECORD FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENT

December 1, 2005

2001 Title 24, Part 2, California Building Code

**PLEASE NOTE: The date of this Emergency Supplement is for identification purposes only.
See the History Note Appendix for the adoption and effective dates of the provisions.**

It is suggested that the section number as well as the page number be checked when inserting this material and removing the superseded material. In case of doubt, rely on the section numbers rather than the page numbers because the section numbers must run consecutively.

It is further suggested that the superseded material be retained with this revision record sheet so that the prior wording of any section can be easily ascertained.

Please keep the removed pages with this revision page for future reference.

NOTE

Due to the fact that the application date for a building permit establishes the California Building Standards code provisions that are effective at the local level, which apply to the plans, specifications, and construction for that permit, it is strongly recommended that the removed pages be retained for historical reference.

VOLUME 1

Remove Existing Pages

1-xvi.11 and 1-xvi.12
1-xvi.21 and 1-xvi.22
1-6.1 and 1-6.2
1-67 and 1-68

1-145 and 1-146
1-449 and 1-450

Insert New Pages

1-xvi.11 and 1-xvi.12
1-xvi.21 and 1-xvi.22
1-6.1 and 1-6.2
1-67 and 1-68
1-90.3 and 1-90.4
1-145 and 1-146
1-449 and 1-450

CHAPTER 5—GENERAL BUILDING LIMITATIONS

ENFORCING AUTHORITY		LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIAL					LOCAL FIRE OFFICIAL	LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL	STATE AGENCY										
ADOPTING AGENCY	CEC	CA	HCD			DSA AC	SFM	DHS	DWR	AGR	BOC	BSC	DSA SS	OSHPD				DOSH	SL
			1/AC	1	2									1	2	3	4		
Adopt entire UBC chapter without amendments												X							
Adopt entire UBC chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)				◆	◆		X												
Adopt only those sections that are listed below				X	X	X												X	
501 - 505.1.3 UBC				X	X														
504.6.1 CA							X												
505.2 - 505.3 UBC				X	X														
505.3 CA							X												
506 CA							X												
506 UBC				X	X														
507 w/o Except. 3 UBC				X	X														
508 - 509.3 UBC				X	X														
509.1 Note CA						X													
509.2 Note CA						X													
509.3 Note CA						X													
509.4 - 512 CA																		X	
511 CA							X												
Tables 5-A and 5-B UBC				X	X														
Table 5-B CA							X											X	
Table 5-C CA							X											X	

The ◆ designation indicates that the State Fire Marshal's adoption of this chapter or individual sections is applicable to structures subject to HCD 1 and/or HCD 2.

CHAPTER 6—TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

ENFORCING AUTHORITY		LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIAL					LOCAL FIRE OFFICIAL	LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL	STATE AGENCY										
ADOPTING AGENCY	CEC	CA	HCD			DSA AC	SFM	DHS	DWR	AGR	BOC	BSC	DSA SS	OSHPD				DOSH*	SL
			1/AC	1	2									1	2	3	4		
Adopt entire UBC chapter without amendments				X	X							X		X	X	X	X		
Adopt entire UBC chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)				◆	◆		X												
Adopt only those sections that are listed below																			
601.5.2.2 CA							X												

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CHAPTER 7—FIRE-RESISTANT MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION

ENFORCING AUTHORITY	LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIAL						LOCAL FIRE OFFICIAL	LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL	STATE AGENCY											
ADOPTING AGENCY	CEC	CA	HCD			DSA AC	SFM	DHS	DWR	AGR	BOC	BSC	CA SPCB	DSA SS	OSHDP				DOSH*	SL
			1/AC	1	2										1	2	3	4		
Adopt entire UBC chapter without amendments												X			X	X	X	X		
Adopt entire UBC chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)				◆	◆		X													
Adopt only those sections that are listed below				X	X															
701 - 702 UBC				X	X															
702 CA							X													
703.4 CA							X													
703.5 - 703.5.1 CA				X	X															
704 - 707.2 UBC				X	X															
706.2 CA							X													
707.3 w/o Except. 2 UBC				X	X															
708 - 708.2 UBC				X	X															
708.2.1, Item 6, w/o excepts. UBC				X	X															
708.2.2 - 708.3.1.2 UBC				X	X															
708.3.1.1.3 UBC				X	X															
708.3.1.2 UBC				X	X															
708.3.1.2.1 UBC				X	X															
708.3.1.2.2 UBC					X															
708.3.1.3 - 708.4 UBC				X	X															
709.3.2 - 709.4.2 UBC				X	X															
709.6 - 709.8 UBC				X	X															
709.6.1 CA							X													
709.7 CA							X													
709.8 CA							X													
710.1 - 710.6 UBC				X	X															
712 UBC				X	X															
713.10.1 CA							X													
713.10.2 CA							X													
713.11 CA							X													
Table 7-D CA							X													

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CHAPTER 7A—MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR EXTERIOR WILDFIRE EXPOSURE

ENFORCING AUTHORITY	LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIAL						LOCAL FIRE OFFICIAL	LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL	STATE AGENCY										
ADOPTING AGENCY	CEC	CA	HCD			DSA AC	SFM	DHS	DWR	AGR	BOC	BSC	DSA SS	OSHPD				DOSH*	SL
			1/AC	1	2									1	2	3	4		
Adopt entire California chapter							X												

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CHAPTER 15—ROOFS AND ROOF STRUCTURES

ENFORCING AUTHORITY	LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIAL					LOCAL FIRE OFFICIAL	LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL	STATE AGENCY											
ADOPTING AGENCY	CEC	CA	HCD			DSA AC	SFM	DHS	DWR	AGR	BOC	BSC	DSA SS	OSHDP				DOSH*	SL
			1/AC	1	2									1	2	3	4		
Adopt entire UBC chapter without amendments				X								X				X			
Adopt entire UBC chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)							X							X			X		
Adopt only those sections that are listed below													X		X				
1501.2 CA													X	X	X		X		
1502 CA							X												
1503.1 - 1503.4 CA							X												
1504.2.1 CA							X												
1505.3 CA													X	X	X		X		
1507.1.1 CA													X	X	X		X		
1507.7.1 CA													X	X	X		X		
1507.8 CA													X	X	X		X		
1507.11.1 CA													X	X	X		X		
1507.15 CA							X												
1508.5 w/except. CA													X	X	X		X		
Table 15-B-1 CA													X	X	X		X		
Table 15-B-2 CA													X	X	X		X		
Table 15-C CA													X	X	X		X		
Table 15-D-1.1 CA													X	X	X		X		
Table 15-D.2.1 CA													X	X	X		X		
Table 15-E CA													X	X	X		X		

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CHAPTER 24—GLASS AND GLAZING

ENFORCING AUTHORITY		LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIAL					LOCAL FIRE OFFICIAL	LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL	STATE AGENCY											
ADOPTING AGENCY	CEC	CA	HCD			DSA AC	SFM	DHS	DWR	AGR	BOC	BSC	DSS	OSHDP				DOSH	SL	
			1/AC	1	2									1	2	3	4			
Adopt entire UBC chapter without amendments				X ¹	X ¹	X						X			X	X		X		
Adopt entire UBC chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)													X	X			X			
Adopt only those sections that are listed below																				
2402a CA													X	X			X			
2403 CA													X	X			X			
2404.1a CA													X	X			X			
2406.1 CA													X	X			X			
2406.2 CA													X	X			X			
2406.3 w/Except. 2a CA													X	X			X			
2406.6 UBC				+	+															
Table 24-B CA													X	X			X			
Table 24-C CA													X	X			X			
Table 24-D CA													X	X			X			

1. This state agency adopts the entire chapter except for those sections indicated by the following symbol: +.

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CHAPTER 25—GYPSUM BOARD AND PLASTER

ENFORCING AUTHORITY	LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIAL						LOCAL FIRE OFFICIAL	LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL	STATE AGENCY										
ADOPTING AGENCY	CEC	CA	HCD			DSA AC	SFM	DHS	DWR	AGR	BOC	BSC	DSS	OSHDP				DOSH*	SL
			1/AC	1	2									1	2	3	4		
Adopt entire UBC chapter without amendments				X	X							X			X	X			
Adopt entire UBC chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)																			
Adopt only those sections that are listed below																			

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Organized Camps

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Section 18897.3.

Reference—Health and Safety Code Section 13143.

All hotels, motels, lodging houses, apartment houses and dwellings, including congregate residences and buildings and structures accessory thereto.

Multiple-story structures existing on January 1, 1975, let for human habitation, including and limited to, hotels, motels, apartment houses, less than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest floor level having building access, wherein rooms used for sleeping are let above the ground floor.

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Sections 13143.2 and 17921.

Reference—Health and Safety Code Section 13143.

Certified family-care homes, out-of-home placement facilities, halfway houses, drug and/or alcohol rehabilitation facilities and any building or structure used or intended for use as a home or institution for the housing of any person of any age when such person is referred to or placed within such home or institution for protective social care and supervision services by any governmental agency.

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Section 13143.6.

Tents, awnings or other fabric enclosures used in connection with any occupancy.

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Section 13116.

Reference—Health and Safety Code Section 13143.

Enforcing Agency—Pursuant to Section 13146, Health and Safety Code:

The responsibility for enforcement of building standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal and published in the California Building Standards Code relating to fire and panic safety and other regulations of the Office of the State Fire Marshal shall be as follows:

1. The city, county, or city and county with jurisdiction in the area affected by the standard or regulation shall delegate the enforcement of the building standards relating to fire and panic safety and other regulations of the state fire marshal as they relate to Group R, Division 3 dwellings, as described in Section 310.1 of Part 2 of the California Building Standards Code, to either of the following:

1.1 The chief of the fire authority of the city, county, or city and county, or an authorized representative.

1.2 The chief building official of the city, county, or city and county, or an authorized representative.

2. The chief of any city or county fire department or of any fire-protection district, and authorized representatives, shall enforce within the jurisdiction the building standards and other regulations of the state fire marshal, except those described in Item 1 or 4.

3. The state fire marshal shall have authority to enforce the building standards and other regulations of the state fire marshal in areas outside of corporate cities and districts providing fire-protection services.

4. The state fire marshal shall have authority to enforce the building standards and other regulations of the state fire marshal in corporate cities and districts providing fire-protection services on request of the chief fire official or the governing body.

5. Any fee charged pursuant to the enforcement authority of this section shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged pursuant to Section 66014 of the Government Code.

Fire alarm devices, equipment and systems in connection with any occupancy.

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Section 13114.

Hazardous materials.

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Section 13143.9.

Flammable and combustible liquids.

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Section 13143.6.

Public School Automatic Fire Detection, Alarm, and Sprinkler Systems

Authority Cited—Health & Safety Code Section 13143 and California Education Code Article 7.5, Sections 17074.50, 17074.52, & 17074.54.

Reference—Government Code Section 11152.5 and Health & Safety Code Section 13143 and California Education Code Chapter 12.5, Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, Article 1.

Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13108.5 (a) and 18949.2 (b) and (c) and Government Code Section 51189.

Reference—Health and Safety Code Section 13143 and Government Code Sections 51176, 51177, 51178 and 51179 and Public Resource Code Sections 4201 through 4204.

101.17.15 SHB—State Historical Building Code Advisory Board, Division of the State Architect.

Application—Qualified historical buildings and structures and their associated sites.

Enforcing Agency—State or local agency specified by the applicable provisions of law.

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Section 18959.5.

Reference—Health and Safety Code Sections 18950 through 18961.

101.17.16 SL—State Librarian.

Application—Public library construction and renovation using funds from the California Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 1988.

Enforcing Agency—State Librarian.

Authority Cited—Education Code Section 19960.

Reference—Education Code Sections 19950 through 19981.

SECTION 102 — UNSAFE BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES

All buildings or structures regulated by this code that are structurally unsafe or not provided with adequate egress, or that constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life are, for the purpose of this section, unsafe. Any use of buildings or structures constituting a hazard to safety, health or public welfare by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, obsolescence, fire hazard, disaster, damage or abandonment is, for the purpose of this section, an unsafe use. Parapet walls, cornices, spires, towers, tanks, statuary and other appendages or structural members that are supported by, attached to, or a part of a building and that are in deteriorated condition or otherwise unable to sustain the design loads that are specified in this code are hereby designated as unsafe building appendages.

All such unsafe buildings, structures or appendages are hereby declared to be public nuisances and shall be abated by repair, rehabilitation, demolition or removal in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Dangerous Buildings Code or such alternate procedures as may have been or as may be adopted by this jurisdiction. As an alternative, the building official, or other employee or official of this jurisdiction as designated by the governing body, may institute any other appropriate action to prevent, restrain, correct or abate the violation.

102.1 [For SFM] Fire Hazard. No person, including but not limited to the state and its political subdivisions, operating any occupancy subject to these regulations shall permit any fire hazard, as defined in this section, to exist on premises under their con-

control, or fail to take immediate action to abate a fire hazard when requested to do so by the enforcing agency

NOTE: "Fire hazard" as used in these regulations means any condition, arrangement or act which will increase, or may cause an increase of, the hazard or menace of fire to a greater degree than customarily recognized as normal by persons in the public service of preventing, suppressing or extinguishing fire; or which may obstruct, delay or hinder, or may become the cause of obstruction, delay or hindrance to the prevention, suppression or extinguishment of fire.

102.2 [For HCD 1] Authority to Enforce. Subject to other provisions of law, for administration, enforcement, actions, proceedings, abatement, violations and penalties in structures subject to State Housing Law, refer to Health and Safety Code Sections 17910 through 17995.5 and California Code of Regulations, Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 1 commencing with Section 1.

102.2.1 [For HCD 2] Mobilehome parks and special occupancy parks. Subject to other provisions of law, for administrative, enforcement, actions, proceedings, abatement, inspections and penalties applicable to the Mobilehome Parks Act, refer to California Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.1 commencing with Section 18200 and California Code of Regulations, Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 2 commencing with Section 1000.

NOTE: See Section 101.17.10.

102.2.2 [For HCD 1] Employee housing. Subject to other provisions of law, for administration, enforcement, actions, proceedings, violations and penalties applicable to the Employee Housing Act, refer to Health and Safety Code, Part 1, Sections 17000 through 17062.5 and California Code of Regulations, Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 1 commencing with Section 600.

SECTION 103 — VIOLATIONS

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, improve, remove, convert or demolish, equip, use, occupy or maintain any building or structure or cause or permit the same to be done in violation of this code.

103.1 [For SFM] Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13112, any person who violates any order, rule or regulation of the state fire marshal is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100.00 or more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment for not less than six months, or by both. A person is guilty of a separate offense each day during which he or she commits, continues or permits a violation of any provision of, or any order, rule or regulation of, the state fire marshal as contained in this code.

Any inspection authority who, in the exercise of his or her authority as a deputy state fire marshal, causes any legal complaints to be filed or any arrest to be made shall notify the state fire marshal immediately following such action.

103.2 [For HCD 1] Actions and Proceedings. Subject to other provisions of law, California Code of Regulations, Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 1 commencing with Section 1 and Health and Safety Code, Sections 17980 through 17995.5 address punishments, penalties and fines for violations of building standards in structures subject to the State Housing Law.

103.2.1 [For HCD 2] Actions and proceedings. Subject to other provisions of law, California Code of Regulations, Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 2 commencing with Section 1000 and Health and Safety Code, Section 18700 addresses punishments, penalties and fines for violations of building standards subject to the Mobilehome Parks Act.

103.2.2 [For HCD 1] Actions and proceedings. Subject to other provisions of law, California Code of Regulations, Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 1 commencing with Section 600 and Health and Safety Code, Sections 17060 through 17062.5 address punish-

ments, penalties and fines for violations of building standards subject to the Employee Housing Act.

SECTION 104 — ORGANIZATION AND ENFORCEMENT

104.1 Creation of Enforcement Agency. There is hereby established in this jurisdiction a code enforcement agency which shall be under the administrative and operational control of the building official.

104.2 Powers and Duties of Building Official.

104.2.1 General. The building official is hereby authorized and directed to enforce all the provisions of this code. For such purposes, the building official shall have the powers of a law enforcement officer.

NOTE [For SFM]: See Section 101.17.14.

NOTE [For HCD 1]: See Section 101.17.9.

[For SFM] Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, upon the written request of the chief fire official of any city, county or fire-protection district, the State Fire Marshal may authorize such chief fire official and his or her authorized representatives, in their geographical area of responsibility, to make fire-prevention inspections of state-owned or state-occupied buildings, other than state institutions, for the purpose of enforcing the regulations relating to fire and panic safety adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this section and building standards relating to fire and panic safety published in the California Building Standards Code. Authorization from the State Fire Marshal shall be limited to those fire departments or fire districts which maintain a fire-prevention bureau staffed by paid personnel.

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, any requirement or order made by any chief fire official who is authorized by the State Fire Marshal to make fire-prevention inspections of state-owned or state-occupied buildings, other than state institutions, may be appealed to the State Fire Marshal. The State Fire Marshal shall, upon receiving an appeal and subject to the provisions of Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 18945) of Part 2, 5 of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code, determine if the requirement or order made is reasonably consistent with the fire and panic safety regulations adopted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal and building standards relating to fire and panic safety published in the California Building Code.

The building official shall have the power to render interpretations of this code and to adopt and enforce rules and supplemental regulations to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, rules and regulations shall be in conformance with the intent and purpose of this code.

[For SFM] Any person may request a code interpretation from the State Fire Marshal relative to the intent of any regulation or provision adopted by the State Fire Marshal. When the request relates to a specific project, occupancy or building, the State Fire Marshal shall review the issue with the appropriate local enforcing agency prior to rendering such code interpretation.

104.2.1.1 [For HCD 1] Authority of city or county building departments.

104.2.1.1.1 [For HCD 1] General—State housing law. Subject to other provisions of law, Health and Safety Code, Section 17960 is repeated here for clarity and reads as follows:

Section 17960. The building department of every city or county shall enforce within its jurisdiction all the provisions published in the State Building Standards Code, the provisions of this part, and the other rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the provisions of this part pertaining to the erection, construction, reconstruction, movement, enlargement, conversion, alteration, repair, removal, demolition, or arrangement of apartment houses, hotels, or dwellings.

Chapter 7

FIRE-RESISTANT MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION

For qualified historical buildings or properties, see Chapter 34, Division II.
[For SFM] For additional requirements relating to materials and construction methods for exterior wildfire exposure, see Chapter 7A.

SECTION 701 — SCOPE

This chapter applies to materials and systems used in the design and construction of a building to safeguard against the spread of fire and smoke within a building and the spread of fire to or from buildings.

SECTION 702 — DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this chapter, the terms, phrases and words listed in this section and their derivatives shall have the indicated meanings.

ANNULAR SPACE is the opening around the penetrating item.

CONCRETE, CARBONATE AGGREGATE, is concrete made with aggregates consisting mainly of calcium or magnesium carbonate, e.g., limestone or dolomite, and containing 40 percent or less quartz, chert or flint.

CONCRETE, LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE, is concrete made with aggregates of expanded clay, shale, slag or slate or sintered fly ash or any natural lightweight aggregate meeting ASTM C 330 and possessing equivalent fire-resistive properties and weighing 85 to 115 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) (1360 to 1840 kg/m³).

CONCRETE, SAND-LIGHTWEIGHT, is concrete made with a combination of expanded clay, shale, slag or slate or sintered fly ash or any natural lightweight aggregate meeting ASTM C 330 and possessing equivalent fire-resistive properties and natural sand. Its unit weight is generally between 105 and 120 pcf (1680 and 1920 kg/m³).

CONCRETE, SILICEOUS AGGREGATE, is concrete made with normal-weight aggregates consisting mainly of silica or compounds other than calcium or magnesium carbonate, and may contain more than 40 percent quartz, chert or flint.

F RATING is the time period the penetration firestop system limits the passage of fire through the penetration when tested in accordance with UBC Standard 7-5.

FIREBLOCKING is building material installed to resist the free passage of flame and gases to other areas of the building through small concealed spaces.

FIRE-RESISTIVE JOINT SYSTEM is an assemblage of specific materials or products that are designed, tested and fire resistive *[For SFM]* rated in accordance with UBC Standard 7-1 to resist, for a prescribed period of time, the passage of fire through joints.

JOINT is the linear opening between adjacent fire-resistive assemblies. A joint is a division of a building that allows independent movement of the building, in any plane, which may be caused by thermal, seismic, wind loading or any other loading.

MEMBRANE PENETRATION is an opening made through one side (wall, floor or ceiling membrane) of an assembly.

PENETRATION is an opening created in a membrane or assembly to accommodate penetrating items for electrical,

mechanical, plumbing, environmental and communication systems.

EXCEPTION: Ducts.

PENETRATION FIRESTOP SYSTEM is an assemblage of specific materials or products that are designed, tested and fire resistive in accordance with UBC Standard 7-5 to resist, for a prescribed period of time, the passage of fire through penetrations.

SPLICE is the result of a factory or field method of joining or connecting two or more lengths of a fire-resistive joint system into a continuous entity.

T RATING is the time period that the penetration firestop system including the penetrating item, limits the maximum temperature rise to 325°F (163°C) above its initial temperature through the penetration on the nonfire side, when tested in accordance with UBC Standard 7-5.

THROUGH-PENETRATION is an opening that passes through both sides of an assembly.

SECTION 703 — FIRE-RESISTIVE MATERIALS AND SYSTEMS

703.1 General. Materials and systems used for fire-resistive purposes shall be limited to those specified in this chapter, unless accepted under the procedure given in Section 703.2 or 703.3.

The materials and details of construction for the fire-resistive systems described in this chapter shall be in accordance with all other provisions of this code except as modified herein.

For the purpose of determining the degree of fire resistance afforded, the materials of construction listed in this chapter shall be assumed to have the fire-resistance rating indicated in Table 7-A, 7-B or 7-C.

As an alternate to Table 7-A, 7-B or 7-C, fire-resistive construction may be approved by the building official on the basis of evidence submitted showing that the construction meets the required fire-resistive classification.

703.2 Qualification by Testing. Material or assembly of materials of construction tested in accordance with the requirements set forth in UBC Standard 7-1 shall be rated for fire resistance in accordance with the results and conditions of such tests.

EXCEPTION: The acceptance criteria of UBC Standard 7-1 for exterior-bearing walls shall not be required to be greater with respect to heat transmission and passage of flame or hot gases than would be required of a nonbearing wall in the same building with the same distance to the property line. The fire exposure time period, water pressure and duration of application for the hose stream test shall be based on the fire-resistive rating determined by this exception.

Fire-resistive assemblies tested under UBC Standard 7-1 shall not be considered to be restrained unless evidence satisfactory to the building official is furnished by the person responsible for the structural design showing that the construction qualifies for a restrained classification in accordance with UBC Standard 7-1. Restrained construction shall be identified on the plans.

703.3 Calculating Fire Resistance. The fire-resistive rating of a material or assembly may be established by calculations. The procedures used for such calculations shall be in accordance with UBC Standard 7-7.

703.4 Standards of Quality. In addition to all the other requirements of this code, fire-resistive materials shall meet the requirements for fire-resistive construction given in this chapter.

The standards listed below labeled a "UBC standard" are also listed in Chapter 35, Part II, and are part of this code. The standards listed below labeled an "Adopted Standard" are also listed in Chapter 35, Part III, and are part of this code. The other standards listed below are recognized standards. (See Sections 3503 and 3504.)

[For SFM] In addition to the standards listed below, other national standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal are listed in Chapter 35.

1. UBC Standard 7-1, Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials
2. UBC Standard 7-2, Fire Tests of Door Assemblies
3. UBC Standard 7-3, Titled Fire Doors
4. UBC Standard 7-4, Fire Tests of Window Assemblies
5. UBC Standard 7-5, Fire Tests of Through-penetration Fire Stops
6. UBC Standard 7-6, Thickness, Density Determination and Cohesion/Adhesion for Spray-applied Fire-resistive Fireproofing
7. UBC Standard 7-7, Methods for Calculating Fire Resistance of Steel, Concrete, Wood, Concrete Masonry and Clay Masonry Construction
8. ASTM C 516, Vermiculite Loose-fill Insulation
9. ASTM C 549, Perlite Loose-fill Insulation
10. ANSI/NFPA 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows
11. ASTM C 587 and C 588, Gypsum Base for Veneer Plaster and Gypsum Veneer
12. ASTM C 332, Lightweight Aggregates for Insulating Concrete
13. ASTM C 331, Lightweight Aggregates for Concrete Masonry Units
14. UL 555, Fire Dampers
15. UL 555C, Ceiling Dampers
16. UL 555S, Leakage Rated Dampers for Use in Smoke Control Systems
17. UL 33, Heat Response Links for Fire Protection Service
18. UL 353, Limit Controls
19. ASTM E 1399, Cyclic Movement and Measuring the Minimum and Maximum Joint Widths of Architectural Joint Systems
20. Adopted standard—Fire-Resistance Design Manual, Fourteenth Edition
21. Adopted standard—ASTM C 330, Lightweight Aggregates for Structural Concrete
22. Adopted standard—CPSC 16 CFR, Part 1209 Interim Safety Standard for Cellulose Insulation and Part 1404 Cellulose Insulation

703.5 [For HCD 1 & HCD 2] Cellular Concrete.

703.5.1 [For HCD 1 & HCD 2] Use and application. Controlled-density cellular concrete, when used or applied, shall be in accordance with the use of materials Bulletin No. 65 of the Federal Housing Administration, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Regardless of the provisions of Subsections 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6 in Section 3, Bulletin No. 65 relating to proportioning, mixing and testing in the following shall apply to this chapter:

- 1.1. Field-control weighings for control of the wet-unit weight shall be made. The design wet-unit weight for field control of the concrete shall be based on previously established data for the relation between the wet-unit weight and the air-dry unit weight at 28 days for the mix being placed. Field-control weighings for determining the wet-unit weight shall be made at the mixer discharge and at the point of deposit. There should be one pair of weighings per batch for batch-type mixers unless equipment is provided with scales allowing the operator to adequately weigh materials. For continuous weight-instrumented batch mixers, there should be one pair of weighings per 10 cubic yards (7.65 m³). The gain in unit weight between the mixer discharge and point of deposit shall not exceed 5 percent. The wet-unit weight at the point of deposit of the concrete shall not exceed plus 5 percent of the design wet-unit weight. A variation exceeding plus 5 percent of the design wet-unit weight shall require a modification of the mix proportions, a change of materials or a change in the mixing procedure.
- 1.2. When tests are required by the enforcing agency, they shall be performed in the following manner: Two test cylinders for compressive strength tests, shall be made for each 8,000 square feet (743 m²) of surface area placed. A minimum of two test cylinders shall be made each day. Each strength test result shall be the average of two cylinders from the same sample tested at 28 days or at a specified earlier date.
- 1.3. The minimum air-dry density shall be 90 pounds per cubic foot (1,440 kg/m³). The minimum design compressive strength shall be 1,000 psi (6890 kPa) when the curing procedure specified herein is applied. The minimum design compressive strength shall be 1,250 psi (8619 kPa) if the slab is placed in a covered area of a building and a specified curing medium is not applied. The specified design compressive strength shall be increased 20 percent when the specified strength is greater than 1,000 psi (6890 kPa) and the slab is placed in a covered area of a building and a specified curing medium is not applied.
- 1.4. The cellular concrete shall be sampled at the point of deposit in accordance with the applicable procedures of ASTM C 172, Sampling Fresh Concrete. Cylinder molds shall be either 3 inches by 6 inches (76 mm by 152 mm) or 6 inches by 12 inches (152 mm by 305 mm). Lightly tap the sides of the mold with a rubber hammer while filling the mold instead of rodding the mix. Moist cure the specimens for seven days at 73.4°F (40.8°C) plus or minus 3°F (1.7°C). At the age of seven days, remove the specimens from the moist condition and store in a temperature of 73.4°F (40.8°C) plus or minus 3°F (1.7°C) and a relative humidity of 50 plus or minus 10 percent for 21 days, remove and air dry until the time of test at 28 days. The compressive strength test shall be in accordance with ASTM C 39, Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens. Determine the air-dry unit weight at 28 days.
2. Regardless of the provisions of Subsections 4.1 and 4.2 in Section 4 of Bulletin No. 65, relating to placing, finishing and curing in the following shall apply to these regulations:
 - 2.1. The concrete shall be placed, finished and cured to produce a level, smooth surface. The concrete shall be placed in a single layer to a minimum thickness of 1½ inches (38 mm). The deviation from a plan shall not exceed ¼ inch (6 mm) in any 10 feet (3,048 mm). The final finish of the concrete shall be suitable for the application of the specified wear-resistant covering. Cracks wider than ⅛ inch (3 mm) shall be repaired.
 - 2.2. Install a water-resistant membrane between wood or plywood subfloors and the cellular concrete to prevent leakage of the concrete and wetting of the subfloor. The membrane shall consist of waterproof paper or plastic sheets conforming to ASTM C 171, Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete, or Type 15 roofing felt conforming to ASTM D 226, D 250 or D 227, or Federal Specification UUB790, Building Paper Vegetable Fiber: (Kraft, Waterproofed, Water Repellent and

Chapter 7A [For SFM]

MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR EXTERIOR WILDFIRE EXPOSURE**SECTION 701A — SCOPE, PURPOSE AND APPLICATION**

701A.1 Scope. This chapter applies to building materials, systems and or assemblies used in the exterior design and construction of new buildings located within a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area as defined in Section 702A.

701A.2 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to establish minimum standards for the protection of life and property by increasing the ability of a building located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone within State Responsibility Areas or any Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area to resist the intrusion of flame or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire and contributes to a systematic reduction in conflagration losses.

701A.3 Application. New buildings located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone within State Responsibility Areas or any Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area designated by the enforcing agency for which an application for a building permit is submitted on or after December 1, 2005, shall comply with the following sections:

1. **704A.1 — Roofing**
2. **704A.2 — Attic Ventilation**

701A.3.1 Alternates for materials, design, tests and methods of construction. The enforcing agency is permitted to modify the provisions of this chapter for site-specific conditions in accordance with Section 104.2.7. When required by the enforcing agency for the purposes of granting modifications, a fire protection plan shall be submitted in accordance with the California Fire Code, Articles 86A and 86B.

SECTION 702A — DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the chapter, certain terms are defined below:

CDF DIRECTOR means the Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

FIRE PROTECTION PLAN is a document prepared for a specific project or development proposed for a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area. It describes ways to minimize and mitigate potential for loss from wildfire exposure.

The Fire Protection Plan shall be in accordance with this chapter and the California Fire Code, Article 86A. When required by the enforcing agency for the purposes of granting modifications, a fire protection plan shall be submitted. Only locally adopted ordinances that have been filed with the California Building Standards Commission in accordance with Section 101.14 or the Department of Housing and Community Development in accordance with Section 101.15 shall apply.

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES are geographical areas designated pursuant to California Public Resources Codes, Sections 4201 through 4204 and classified as Very High, High, or Moderate in State Responsibility Areas or as Local Agency Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones designated pursuant to California Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189. See California Fire Code Article 86.

The California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 1280 entitles the maps of these geographical areas as "Maps of the Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the State Responsibility Area of California."

LOCAL AGENCY VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE means an area designated by a local agency upon the recommendation of the CDF Director pursuant to Government Code

Sections 51177(c), 51178 and 5118 that is not a state responsibility area and where a local agency, city, county, city and county, or district is responsible for fire protection.

STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA means lands that are classified by the Board of Forestry pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 4125 where the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing forest fires is primarily the responsibility of the state.

WILDFIRE is any uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels that threatens to destroy life, property or resources as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 4103 and 4104.

WILDFIRE EXPOSURE is one or a combination of radiant heat, convective heat, direct flame contact and burning embers being projected by vegetation fire to a structure and its immediate environment.

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREA is a geographical area identified by the state as a "Fire Hazard Severity Zone" in accordance with the Public Resources Code Sections 4201 through 4204 and Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189, or other areas designated by the enforcing agency to be at a significant risk from wildfires. See Section 706A for the applicable referenced Sections of the Government Code and the Public Resources Code.

SECTION 703A — STANDARDS OF QUALITY [RESERVED]**SECTION 704A — MATERIALS, SYSTEMS AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION****704A.1 Roofing.**

704A.1.1 General. Roofs shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 7A and Chapter 15. Roofs shall have a roofing assembly installed in accordance with its listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

704A.1.2 Roof coverings. Where the roof profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the spaces shall be constructed to prevent the intrusion of flames and embers, be fire-stopped with approved materials or have one layer of No. 72 ASTM cap sheet installed over the combustible decking.

704A.1.3 Roof valleys. When provided, valley flashings shall be not less than 0.016-inch (0.41 mm) (No. 28 galvanized sheet gage) corrosion-resistant metal installed over a minimum 36 inches (914 mm) wide underlayment consisting of one layer of No. 72 ASTM cap sheet running the full length of the valley.

704A.1.4 Roof gutters. Roof gutters shall be provided with the means to prevent the accumulation of leaves and debris in the gutter.

704A.2 Attic Ventilation.

704A.2.1 General. When required by Chapter 15, roof and attic vents shall resist the intrusion of flame and embers into the attic area of the structure, or shall be protected by corrosion resistant, noncombustible wire mesh with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6 mm) openings or its equivalent.

704A.2.2 Eave or cornice vents. Vents shall not be installed in eaves and cornices.

EXCEPTION: Eave and cornice vents may be used provided they resist the intrusion of flame and burning embers into the attic area of the structure.

704A.3 Exterior Walls. [RESERVED]

704A.4 Decking, Floors and Underfloor Protection. [RESERVED]

SECTION 705A — ANCILLARY BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES [RESERVED]

Chapter 15

ROOFING AND ROOF STRUCTURES

SECTION 1501 — SCOPE

1501.1 General. Roofing assemblies, roof coverings and roof structures shall be as specified in this code and as otherwise required by this chapter.

Subject to the requirements of this chapter, combustible roofing and roof insulation may be used in any type of construction.

Skylights shall be constructed as required in Chapter 24.

For use of plastics in roofs, see Chapter 26.

For solar energy collectors located above or upon a roof, see Chapter 13.

1501.2 Standards of Quality. The standards listed below labeled a "UBC Standard" are also listed in Chapter 35, Part II, and are part of this code. The other standards listed below are recognized standards (see Sections 3503 and 3504), *[for OSHPD 1, 2 & 4 DSA/SSJ are American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and Underwriters Laboratories® (UL®) standards and are also part of this code.]*

1. Roof coverings.

- 1.1 UL 55-A, Materials for Use in Construction of Built-up Roof Coverings
- 1.2 UL 55-B, Class C Sheet Roofing and Shingles Made from Organic Felt
- 1.3 ASTM A 570 and A 611, Sheet Metals
- 1.4 UBC Standard 15-3, Wood Shakes
- 1.5 ASTM C 222, Asbestos-Cement Shingles
- 1.6 ASTM C 406, Slate Shingles
- 1.7 UBC Standard 15-4, Wood Shingles
- 1.8 UBC Standard 15-5, Roof Tile
- 1.9 UBC Standard 15-6, Modified Bitumen, Thermoplastic and Thermoset Membranes Used for Roof Coverings

2. Roofing materials.

- 2.1 ASTM D 312 and D 450, Roofing Asphalt and Coal Tar Bitumen
- 2.2 UBC Standard 15-1, Roofing Aggregates
- 2.3 ASTM A 219 and A 239, Corrosion-resistant Metals
- 2.4 ASTM B 134, B 211 and B 250, Wire
- 2.5 ASTM D 1970, Self-adhering Polymer Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Used as Steep Roofing Underlayment for Ice Dam Protection

3. Roofing test.

UBC Standard 15-2, Test Standard for Determining the Fire Retardancy of Roof Assemblies

SECTION 1502 — DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this chapter, certain terms are designated as follows:

BASE PLY is one layer of felt secured to the deck over which a built-up roof is applied.

BASE SHEET is a product used as the base ply in a built-up roofing membrane.

BUILT-UP ROOFING is two or more layers of felt cemented together and surfaced with a cap sheet, mineral aggregate, smooth coating or similar surfacing material.

BUILT-UP ROOFING PLY is a layer of felt in built-up roofing.

CAP SHEET is roof covering made of organic or inorganic fibers, saturated and coated on both sides with a bituminous compound, surfaced with mineral granules, mica, talc, ilmenite, inorganic fibers or similar materials.

CEMENTING is solidly mopped application of asphalt, cold liquid asphalt compound, coal tar pitch or other approved cementing material.

COMBINATION SHEET is a glass fiber felt integrally attached to kraft paper.

CORROSION-RESISTANT is any nonferrous metal or any metal having an unbroken surfacing of nonferrous metal, or steel with not less than 10 percent chromium or with not less than 0.20 percent copper.

EQUIVISCIOUS TEMPERATURE (EVT) is the temperature determined by the manufacturer at which a bitumen attains the proper viscosity for built-up membrane applications.

FELT is matted organic or inorganic fibers, saturated or coated with bituminous compound.

FELT, NONBITUMINOUS SATURATED, is a felt for special-purpose roofing weighing no less than 12 pounds per 100 square feet (0.6 kg/m²), not less than 0.022 inch (0.56 mm) in thickness, containing a fire- and water-retardant binder and reinforced with glass fibers running lengthwise of the sheet not more than 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) apart.

[For SFM] FIRE-RETARDANT SHAKES AND SHINGLES are wood shakes and shingles complying with UBC Standard 15-3 or 15-4 which are impregnated by the full-cell vacuum-pressure process with fire-retardant chemicals, and which have been qualified by UBC Standard 15-2 for use on Class A, B or C roofs.

INTERLAYMENT is a layer of felt or nonbituminous saturated felt not less than 18 inches (457 mm) wide, shingled between each course of roofing material.

INTERLOCKING ROOFING TILES are individual units, typically of clay or concrete, possessing matching ruffed or interlocking vertical side joints that have been designed to restrict lateral movement and water penetration.

METAL ROOF COVERING is metal shingles or sheets for application on solid roof surfaces, and corrugated or otherwise shaped metal sheets or sections for application on roof frameworks or on solid roof surfaces.

MODIFIED BITUMEN MEMBRANE ROOF COVERING is one or more layers of polymer modified asphalt sheet membranes complying with UBC Standard 15-6. The sheet materials may be fully adhered or mechanically attached to the substrate or held in place with an appropriate ballast layer.

ROOF COVERING is a durable exterior surface material that provides weather protection for the building at the roof.

ROOFING ASSEMBLY includes the roof deck, substrate or thermal barrier, insulation, vapor retarder, underlayment, inter-

layment, base plies, roofing plies, and roof covering that is assigned a roofing classification.

ROOFING ASSEMBLY, FIRE RETARDANT, is a roofing assembly complying with UBC Standard 15-2 and listed as a Class A, Class B or Class C roofing assembly.

ROOFING CLASSIFICATION is the classification by Section 1504 assigned to a roof covering or roofing assembly.

ROOFING SQUARE is 100 square feet (9.3 m²) of roof surface.

SPOT CEMENTING is discontinuous application of asphalt, cold liquid asphalt compound, coal tar pitch or other approved cementing material.

THERMOPLASTIC MEMBRANE ROOF COVERING is a sheet membrane composed of polymers and other proprietary ingredients, in compliance with UBC Standard 15-6, whose chemical composition allows the sheet to be welded together by either heat or solvent throughout its service life.

THERMOSET MEMBRANE ROOF COVERING is a sheet membrane composed of polymers and other proprietary ingredients, in compliance with UBC Standard 15-6, whose chemical composition vulcanizes or cross-links during manufacture or during its service life.

TILES are roof covering units, typically clay, concrete or cement-based material, that comply with UBC Standard 15-5.

UNDERLAYMENT is one or more layers of felt, sheathing paper, nonbituminous saturated felt or other approved material over which a roofing system is applied.

VAPOR RETARDER is a layer of material or a laminate used to appreciably reduce the flow of water vapor into the roofing system.

WOOD SHAKES are split or sawn tapered or nontapered pieces of approved durable wood or taper-sawn pieces of approved preservative treated wood complying with UBC Standard 15-3.

WOOD SHAKES AND SHINGLES, FIRE-RETARDANT (treated), are wood shakes and shingles complying with UBC Standard 15-3 or 15-4 impregnated by the full-cell vacuum-pressure process with fire-retardant chemicals, complying with UBC Standard 15-2 for use on Class A, B or C roofs.

WOOD SHINGLES are tapered pieces of approved durable wood sawn both sides complying with UBC Standard 15-4.

SECTION 1503 — ROOFING REQUIREMENTS

The roof covering or roofing assembly on any structure regulated by this code shall be as specified in Table 15-A and as classified in Section 1504. Noncombustible roof covering as defined in Section 1504.2 may be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements in lieu of a fire-retardant roofing assembly.

Roofing shall be secured or fastened to the supporting roof construction and shall provide weather protection for the building at the roof.

1503.1 [For SFM] Roof Coverings within Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. *The entire roof covering of every existing structure where more than 50 percent of the total roof area is replaced within any one-year period, the entire roof covering of every new structure, and any roof covering applied in the alteration, repair or replacement of the roof of every existing structure, shall be a fire-retardant roof covering that is at least Class A as defined in the Uniform Building Code.*

EXCEPTION: *The requirements shall not apply in any jurisdiction that adopts the model ordinance approved by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Section 51189 of the Government Code or an*

ordinance that substantially conforms to the model ordinance and transmits a copy to the State Fire Marshal.

1503.2 [For SFM] Roof Coverings within State Responsibility Areas. *The entire roof covering of every existing structure where more than 50 percent of the total roof area is replaced within any one-year period, the entire roof covering of every new structure, and any roof covering applied in the alteration, repair or replacement of the roof of every existing structure, shall be a fire-retardant roof covering that is at least Class B as defined in the Uniform Building Code.*

EXCEPTION: *Areas designated as moderate fire hazard severity zones.*

1503.3 [For SFM] Roof Coverings in All Other Areas. *The entire roof covering of every existing structure where more than 50 percent of the total roof area is replaced within any one-year period, the entire roof covering of every new structure, and any roof covering applied in the alteration, repair or replacement of the roof of every existing structure, shall be a fire-retardant roof covering that is at least Class C as defined in the Uniform Building Code.*

1503.4 [For SFM] Roofing Requirements in a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area. *Roofing requirements for structures located in a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area shall also comply with Chapter 7A.*

SECTION 1504 — ROOFING CLASSIFICATION

1504.1 Fire-retardant Roofing. Fire-retardant roofs are roofing assemblies complying with UBC Standard 15-2 and listed as Class A, B or C roofs.

1504.2 Noncombustible Roof Covering. Noncombustible roof covering shall be one of the following:

1. Cement shingles or sheets.
2. Exposed concrete slab roof.
3. Ferrous or copper shingles or sheets.
4. Slate shingles.
5. Clay or concrete roofing tile.
6. Approved roof covering of noncombustible material.

1504.2.1 [For SFM] Fire-retardant-treated shakes and shingles. *Fire-retardant-treated wood shakes and shingles shall comply with ICBO-ES Acceptance Criteria AC107 and with the weathering requirements contained in Health and Safety Code Section 13132.7 (j). Each bundle shall bear labels from an ICBO accredited quality control agency identifying their roof-covering classification and indicating their compliance with ICBO-ES AC107 and with the weathering requirements contained in Health & Safety Code Section 13132.7 (j).*

1504.3 Nonrated Roofing. Nonrated roofing is approved material that is not listed as a Class A, B or C roofing assembly.

SECTION 1505 — ATTICS: ACCESS, DRAFT STOPS AND VENTILATION

1505.1 Access. An attic access opening shall be provided to attics of buildings with combustible ceiling or roof construction.

EXCEPTION: Attics with a maximum vertical height of less than 30 inches (762 mm).

The opening shall not be less than 22 inches (559 mm) by 30 inches (762 mm) and shall be located in a corridor, hallway or other readily accessible location. Thirty-inch-minimum (762 mm) unobstructed headroom in the attic space shall be provided at or above the access opening.

1505.2 Draft Stops. Attics, mansards, overhangs and other concealed roof spaces formed of combustible construction shall be draft stopped as specified in Section 708.3.

Section 470A.2.3 – In item 7, revise “water closet” to “toilet”.

Section 470A.2.6 – In item 4, revise “water closet” to “toilet”.

Section 470A.2.7 – In item 4, revise “water closet” to “toilet”.

Section 470A.2.8 – In item 3, revise “water closets” to “toilets”.

Section 470A.2.9 – In item 1, after the word “inmate” add “;” and delete the words “exclusive of circulation corridors of 3 feet (914 mm) in width in front of cells/rooms;” and in item 3 revise “water closets” to “toilets”.

Section 470A.2.10 – Insert a new paragraph 3 to read “The exercise area must contain or provide free access to a toilet, wash basin, and drinking fountain as provided in Section 470A.3.”

Section 470A.2.12 – revise the first sentence to read “There must be a minimum of one suitably equipped medical examination room in every facility which provides on-site health care.”; add items “4. Provide lockable storage for medical supplies.” and “5. Any room where medical procedures are provided must be equipped with hot and cold running water.”

Section 470A.2.15 – Delete heading and the entire section.

Section 470A.2.22 – Delete the last sentence.

Section 470A.2.25 – Revise to read “There must be a minimum of one suitably furnished interview room for confidential interviews in every facility which provides on-site health care. The interview room shall be designed in consultation with responsible custody staff and health care staff. Such an interview room shall:”

Section A3.1 – Revise the title to read “**Toilets/urinals.**”; delete the section language and its exception inserting 6 new items and a Note.

Section 470A.3.2 – Revise the first “**Wash Basins.**” To a bold title; omit the balance of the language and exception; insert 7 new items.

Section 470A.3.3 – Revise the first sentence to read “... single-occupancy cell, double occupancy cell, dormitory, temporary holding cell, temporary staging cell, and sobering cell and be accessible to the occupants of dayrooms and exercise areas.”; revise item 1 to replace both locations of “water outlet” with “drinking fountain bubbler”; delete item 2; renumber item 3 as item 2.

Section 470A.3.4 – add “NOTE: Shower areas shall provide modesty for inmates with staff being able to visually supervise.”.

Section 470A.3.5 – In all locations revise “beds/bunks” to “beds”.

Section 470A.3.9 – in the title delete “/shelves/clothes hooks”; and delete all but the first sentence.

Section 470A.3.10 – Replace the first sentence with “In temporary holding and temporary staging cells, seating must be securely fixed to the floor and/or wall.”

9. January 2, 2003 Supplement approved by the California Building Standards Commission on January 31, 2001, Filed with the Secretary of State on February 2, 2001, published January 1, 2003, and effective 180 days after publication – July 1, 2003:

Section 460A.1.7 – In item 3, revise “... a maximum of 144 ...” to read “... a minimum of 144 ...”.

Section 460A.1.8 – In item 3, revise “... a maximum of 144 ...” to read “... a minimum of 144 ...”.

Section 460A.1.11 – Replace item 1. language.

Section 460A.1.11 – In item 1.1, revise “... one half ...” to read “... one quarter ...”.

Section 460A.1.11 – Revise item 1.2 to read “The required recreation area shall contain no single dimension less than 40 feet.”

Section 460A.1.12 – Revise to read “**Academic Classrooms.** There shall be dedicated academic classroom space for every juvenile in every facility. The primary purpose for the academic classroom shall be for education. Each academic classroom shall contain ...”; and, add the NOTE words as the last sentence of this section.

Section 460A.1.14 – delete the “and,” for the end of item 4; and, delete the “.” and add “; and,” to the end of item 5; and, insert a new item “6. Smooth, non porous, washable surfaces.”

Section 460A.2.1 – Revise the NOTE of item 3 to read “... provide modesty for ...”.

Section 460A.2.3 – insert new items 1. and 2.

Section 460A.2.5 – Delete the last “.” And add new language “... measured from any side of the bed. Beds placed”.

Section 470A.1 – Under **Living Areas**, revise “... as detoxification safety ...” to read “... as sobering safety ...”.

Section 470A.2.1 – In item 3., revise “A detoxification cell ...” to read “A sobering cell ...”; and, at the end, add “For those facilities that accept male and female intoxicated inmates, two sobering cells shall be provided.”

Section 470A.2.1 – Revise item 4. to read “Access to a shower within the secure portion of the facility.”

Section 470A.2.1 – Add a new item “8. Unobstructed access to hot and cold running water for staff use.”

Section 470A.2.4 – Revise it to read “**Sobering cell.** A sobering cell shall:”; and, add a new item “8. Have accessible a shower in the secure portion of the facility.”

Section 470A.2.5 – In item 1 revise the second line to read “... with no one floor dimension being less than 6 feet ...”; and, add a new item “8. any wall or ceiling mounted devices must be inaccessible to the inmate occupant.”

Section 470A.2.8 – In item 1 revise the second line to read “... single-bed unit; a minimum of 70 square ...”; and, revise the third line to read “... double-bed unit; and a minimum of 90 square feet for a triple-bed unit and have a minimum ...”.

Section 470A.2.9 – At the end of item 2. delete the “.” And add the words “allowed access at a given time;”

Section 470A.2.14 – Add a new second paragraph to read “If negative pressure isolation rooms are being planned, they shall be designed to recognized industry standards.”

Section 470A.2.16 – Revise the language in the third to the end of the section to read “... to purchase items. When commissary supplies are kept within the security perimeter for a facility, an area shall be provided for the secure storage of the stock for such inmate canteen items.”

Section 470A.2.20 – Revise the second line to read “... janitor’s closet, with sufficient area ...”; and, revise the third line to read “... cleaning implements and supplies, must be ...”; and revise the fourth line to read “... of the facility. A mop sink shall also be available within the security area of the facility. In court holding, ...”

Section 470A.3.5 – Revise the first line to read “... must be elevated off the floor, have a solid bottom, and a sleeping surface of at least ...”; and in the second and third lines, end the sentence at “long.” delete the words “and be of the pan-bottom type or constructed of concrete.”

Section 470A.3.8 – Revise “In detoxification cells ...” to read “In sobering cells ...”.

10. (OSHPD EF 01/02) Amend Chapters 4 and 10 of Part 2, Title 24. Approved as emergency by the California Building Stan-

dards Commission on January 15, 2003 and filed with the Secretary of State on January 16, 2003. Effective January 16, 2003.

11. Errata February 1, 2003:

Page 1-30: In Division 6 Occupancies, add reference to Appendix Chapter 3A.

Page 1-116, In Section 1004.3.4.3, insert [For SFM] and revise "... or more in Group E shall ..." to "or more; and Group E shall ..."

Page 1-134.82: In Figure 11B-18A, revise both parking stall widths to 9'-0" and the crosshatched divider to 5'-0".

Page 1-134.83: In both Figures 11B-18B and 11B-18C, revise parking stall width to 9'-0".

12. (SFM 3/02) Swing of Patient Room Doors. Amend Section 1007.511. Approved by the Building Standards Commission on May 14, 2003 and effective 180 days after publication.

13. (BOC 01/02) Design Criteria for Furnishings and Equipment. Adopt Section 460A.2.10 Design Criteria for Required Spaces. Amend Sections 460A.1.2; 460A.1.5-460A.1.9; 460A.1.13. Approved by the Building Standards Commission on July 16, 2003 and effective 180 days after publication.

14. (SFM EF 06/03) Senate Bill 1896 Bedridden Clients in Residential Care Facilities—Repealed emergency expired January 8, 2004.

15. (SFM EF 01/04) Senate Bill 1896 Bedridden Clients in Residential Care Facilities. Amend various sections of the California Building and Fire Codes. Approved on an emergency basis by the California Building Standards Commission on November 18, 2004, effective November 22, 2004.

16. Errata April 8, 2005 to November 22, 2004 Emergency Supplement:

Page 1-50.12A: Delete Table 8-B erroneously located in Chapter 4A.

Page 1-92: Insert requirements for R2 Occupancies into Table 8-B, renumber Footnote 7 to 8, and insert new Footnote 7.

17. (SFM EF 01/04) Senate Bill 1896 Bedridden Clients in Residential Care Facilities. Amend Sections 107.17.14; 203-B; 310.1; add new Section 415A; amend Table 8-A; Sections 904.2.10 and 1003.3.1.8.1. Approved as permanent by the Building Standards Commission on March 16, 2005.

18. (CSLCEF 2/05) Amend Title 24, Part 2 with the addition of Chapter 31F. Various sections. Approved by the California Building Standards Commission on January 19, 2005 and filed with the Secretary of State on January 31, 2005. Effective 180 days after publication.

19. (HCD EF 01/05) Senate Bill 1025 Disabled Access to Multistory Dwelling Units in Covered Multifamily Dwellings. Amend Sections 1102A.3-C, 1105A and 1107A.5. Approved on an emergency basis by the California Building Standards Commission on May 18, 2005, effective July 1, 2005.

20. Editorial change, without regulatory effect, to Sections 1105A.2.1 and 1107A.5: Revise EXCEPTION to delete the period (.) and add the words "and regulated by the Department of Housing and Community Development as referenced in Section 101.17.9.1."

21. (SFM EF 01/05) Assembly Bill 1216 Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Areas. Add matrix table for Chapter 7A, amend matrix table for Chapter 15, amend Section 101.17.14, add note to Chapter 7, add new Chapter 7A, and insert Article 1503.4 [for SFM]. Approved on an emergency basis by the California Building Standards Commission on May 18, 2005, effective December 1, 2005.